

NOTICES.

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The Machine you will eventually buy."

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GAS ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS.
OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.**HORNSBY OIL ENGINES.**

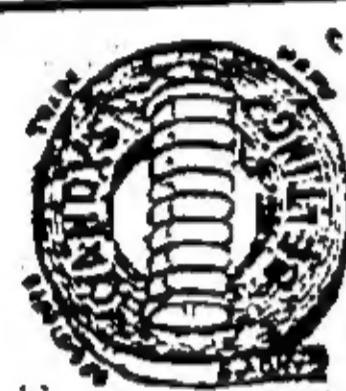
AGENTS FOR:

THE EXPANDED METAL CO., LTD.
EXPANDED METAL FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE

TANGS & MACHINE TOOLS.

FAIRBURN, MORSE & CO.
All Kinds of Machinery and
Engineering Supplies.FRANCIS WEBSTER & SON,
Canvas Twines, &c.LIDGERWOOD MANF. CO.
Hoisting Engines, Pile Drivers, &c.SUTER MARTIN & RANTJEN'S
COMPOSITION CO. LTD. OF LONDON.THE "RED HAND" BRAND.
Anti-Fouling and Anti-Corrosive
Paints.

AND VARIOUS OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

Quotations for any description of Machinery or Engineering Plant on application to
DODWELL & CO. LTD. Machinery Dept.**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.**GANDY BELTING**

SOLE AGENTS—

THE EASTERN ASBESTOS CO.
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.**
ESTABLISHED 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF**PURE MANILA ROPE**8 STRAND
1/2 to 15"
CIRCUMFERENCECABLE LAID
1/2 to 15"
CIRCUMFERENCE4 STRAND
3 to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCEOil Drilling Cables of any size up to 5,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.

General Managers.

**LIME JUICE,
CORDIAL.****SIRDIR.**

SOLE AGENTS:

**CALDBECK
MACGREGOR
& CO.**No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

**NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.**In which are vested the shares of
**THE OCEAN MARINE
INSURANCE CO. LTD.**AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.**Yorkshire
Insurance Co., Ltd.**
ESTABLISHED 1884.The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.Mr. Li Hui Yen, a Chinese graduate
trained in literature, has been a teacher
to European officials and merchants in
this Colony for ten years.He is a good teacher of Chinese
and English, and has a good knowledge of Mandarin.Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to apply to
Mr. Li Hui Yen, Room 102, 110 Wellington Street, First floor.**MEE CHEUNG,**
FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
ICE HOUSE STREET.Developing, Printing & Enlarging
done with neatness and
despatch.

Pictures Coloured and Framed.

LEE KEEBUILDING CONTRACTOR,
DEALER IN SANITARY GOODS,
MANUFACTURER OF MOSAIC TILES,
PIPE BRICKS AND SANITARY STONE,
WARE DRAIN PIPES, IMPORTER AND
EXPORTER OF BUILDING MATERIALS.Telephone No. 1430, Office & Showroom,
Head Office: 21, Wellington Street.**THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.**
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.**PEAK HOTEL**
1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health, and Convenience. Telephone in Every Room; prompt service is maintained by six lines to Central Hotels and Excellent Cuisine. Food Garden and Social Rooms. Summer Music Entertainment.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A fine-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 8:30 P.M. to 11:30 P.M.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES MORRIS

Manager.

Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT".

KING EDWARD HOTEL.CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA".
J. WITCHELL, Manager.**STATION HOTEL,**KOWLOON.
First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable terms.

Apply—THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.

Telegraphic Address: "TERMOTEL". Code Used: A.B.C. 5th Edn.

PRIVATE HARTING HOTEL
AUSTIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

EVERY Comfort. Large and airy Rooms, suitable for Marriages & Couples or single Ladies or Gentlemen. Excellent Cuisine under the Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.

MRS. E. O. MURPHY, Proprietress.

Tel. No. K 296.

CHEUNG CHAU (DUMB BELL ISLAND).SEASIDE HEALTH RESORT. WITHIN EASY REACH OF HONGKONG.
Swimming, Boating, Fishing, Walking, Invigorating Breezes. For Horses or accommodation with all particulars.Address: S. D. HICKIE.
Act. Hon. Secretary.**NEW MACAO HOTEL,**

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1916, under new proprietorship and Management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists, comfortable and airy rooms facing the sea, with all modern conveniences. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to THE MANAGER.

Telegraphic Address: "Phoenix".

THE MANAGER.

Grand Hotel de l' Europe, Singapore.
UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL.

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.E.)**NORTH POINT HOTEL.**

:(o:) (Late Belle View), Shau Ki Wan Road.

TRAMS PASS THE DOOR EVERY FEW MINUTES.

The above Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout and is now a First-Class up-to-date Hotel and a perfect Sanatorium, the only one in or near Hongkong. Inspection of our Grounds and Hotel cordially invited. Our frontage is within a few yards of the sea, with superb Hill Scenery at the back. We have two first-class Bowling Alleys, Tennis Court, Sea-bathing and dressing rooms, with fresh water shower baths always available.

Tea Gardens have been specially laid out entirely separate from the Hotel itself, where ladies may come and bring children to enjoy a splendid cup of Lipton's tea with Cakes, Ice Creams, Lemon Squash and Iced Aerated Waters, Etc.

ANY MEALS MAY BE HAD AT ALL TIMES "A LA CARTE."

This Hotel is now conducted under entirely New Regime and Management and everything hitherto objectionable has been strictly eliminated. All Wines, Beers, Liquors &c., are guaranteed first-class quality only and true to name on label.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

WILLIAM H. ELLEMAN,

Manager.

NOTICES.

HAMSEVERY
HAM
GUARANTEED**"SILVER
DISH"
BRAND.**
QUALITY
CANNOT BE
SURPASSED.

GENERAL NEWS.

Rubber.

There are still some people in Shanghai who evidently have no money in rubber. Such an one it must be who writes that the rubber company finance controversy is growing "heves and heves."

Mr. F. Sterling.

Mr. Frederick Sterling, formerly Second Secretary in the American Legation, Peking, and later attached to the American Embassy in Petrograd, is now acting Chief of Western European Affairs in the State Department at Washington.

An Unfortunate Appeal.

Mr. Matsuo, chief translator of the *Kobe Herald* was unfortunate in his appeal against the imposition of a fine for an article he wrote for the *Kobe paper*. The higher Court sent him to prison for two months for violating the Press Law.

German Dreams.

"German dreams about Berlin to Bagdad can, economically, only end in a fiasco. Germany possesses one outlet to the world—namely, across the North Sea, and we want the freedom of the North Sea and its highways in order to be a free people in the future centuries. We must either free our sea towns from England or not be free at all."—*Rheinische-Westfälische Zeitung*.

The Late Mr. F. Ellis.

The funeral of the late Mr. Francis Ellis, of Messrs. Ellis and Hays, Shanghai, took place on June 5, in the presence of a large number of mourners. In addition to Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge of H. M. Supreme Court, and Mr. Justice Skinner Turner, the British Bar and American Bar were strongly represented, as were also the various organisations, commercial, social or sporting, with which Mr. Ellis had been connected.

Nagasaki's Water Supply.

The supply of water in the municipal reservoirs at Nagasaki will only last until June 9 unless heavy rain falls. The Nagasaki Press of June 1 records the restriction of direct public supply to public hospitals and shipping. It adds:—"During the past three days an unusually large number of steamers, including several ocean liners, have visited the port and their demands have made a great inroad on the available stocks of water in the port."

News from the Front.

Mr. J. Case, of Messrs. Racine, Ackermann & Co., Hankow, had his left leg broken by shrapnel at the front on March 19. The leg was amputated and he is progressing well. He is in a hospital in France. Mr. P. B. Pattison, for some time on the Yokohama staff of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., who 18 months ago went home to join the Colours, and who has been with the Flying Corps in France, was wounded last month during the Somme offensive. The *Japan Gazette* says that Mr. Pattison is back in London in hospital, and his recovery seems assured. His friends in the Far East will be pleased to learn that news has been received to the effect that Mr. T. S. D. Wade, of Shanghai, who is a Sergeant in the 10th Batt., Yorkshire Regiment, has been awarded the Military Medal.

The Peking University.

The twenty-eighth annual commencement of the Peking University was held recently at the Episcopal Church. The honorary degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred upon the Reverend Chauncey Goodrich, the honorary degree of Doctor of Law upon Mr. O. T. Wang, Vice-Speaker of the Senate, and upon Dr. Paul S. Reisch, the American Minister. The commencement exercises began with prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Goodrich, which was followed by a commencement address by Mr. O. T. Wang. More music was rendered, and the degrees were conferred. Thirty-seven students received their degree of Bachelor of Arts, Mr. Lin Fa received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, whilst Mr. Sun Yat-sen was given the degree of Master of Arts.

DRACON MOTORCAR Co.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUMBULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 20, NATHAN ROAD. TEL. 428.

PROPRIETOR: C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs Reuter Brockelmann & Co., F.A.A.B. Brockelmann, E. R. Fuhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8 Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Inland Lots Nos. 611, 612, 66 and 663, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots

Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 611 and 662 together with Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road, situated thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Island Lots Nos. 612 and 663 together with Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road, situated thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum. The rates are \$32 per quarter.

The property comprised in Lot Two has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent and rates of similar amounts.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereof.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:-

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & BARSTON, 1 Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, the Auctioneers, Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,

S.S. "ECUADOR,"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The abovementioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' Risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports Hongkong before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Monday 18th, inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within mouth of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after June 19th 1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
R. C. MORTON,
General Agent,
Hongkong, 12th June, 1917.

WINCARNIS.

The Wine of Life.

Wincarnis creates a wealth of new, rich, red blood, which brings the roses back to your cheeks, gives a sparkle to the eyes—and energizes the whole body with new vitality and new life. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis.

NOTICES.

WE WILL DELIVER A

"MOUTRIE" PIANO
FOR
\$50.

You pay the balance in small monthly amounts

that will not embarrass you.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

Full price allowed for Pianos taken in exchange.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

THE
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.,
OF CHINA.

QUEEN'S
BUILDINGS.

TEL. 518
HONGKONG.

Head Office:
7 Jinkee Rd.
Shanghai.

and at
Hankow

LOWEST
PRICES.

FANS
IN
STOCK.

FIXED AND OSCILLATING
FROM \$20.

NEW STOCKS OF 8" OSCILLATING DESK
FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE
OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING
ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

LACTOMALTINE.

An Ideal Flesh-forming Food containing all the valuable properties of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the FINEST BOOTCH BARLEY, together with MILK and CREAM.

MOST
DIGESTIBLE.
EXCEEDINGLY
PLEASANT
TO TAKE.



HIGHLY
NUTRITIOUS.
PRESCRIBED
BY THE
MEDICAL
FACULTY.

LACTOMALTINE has properties of preparation of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Assimilability, and Digestibility, and for its efficiency in the formation of tissues of the body.

OBTAIABLE FROM ALL DRUGGISTS, ETC.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—NOS. 3 a & b ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bell use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED FLAT or FURNISHED HOUSE of about three or four rooms, Hongkong or Kowloon side, 1st August or sooner if convenient. Good locality and electric light essential. Apply Box 193 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

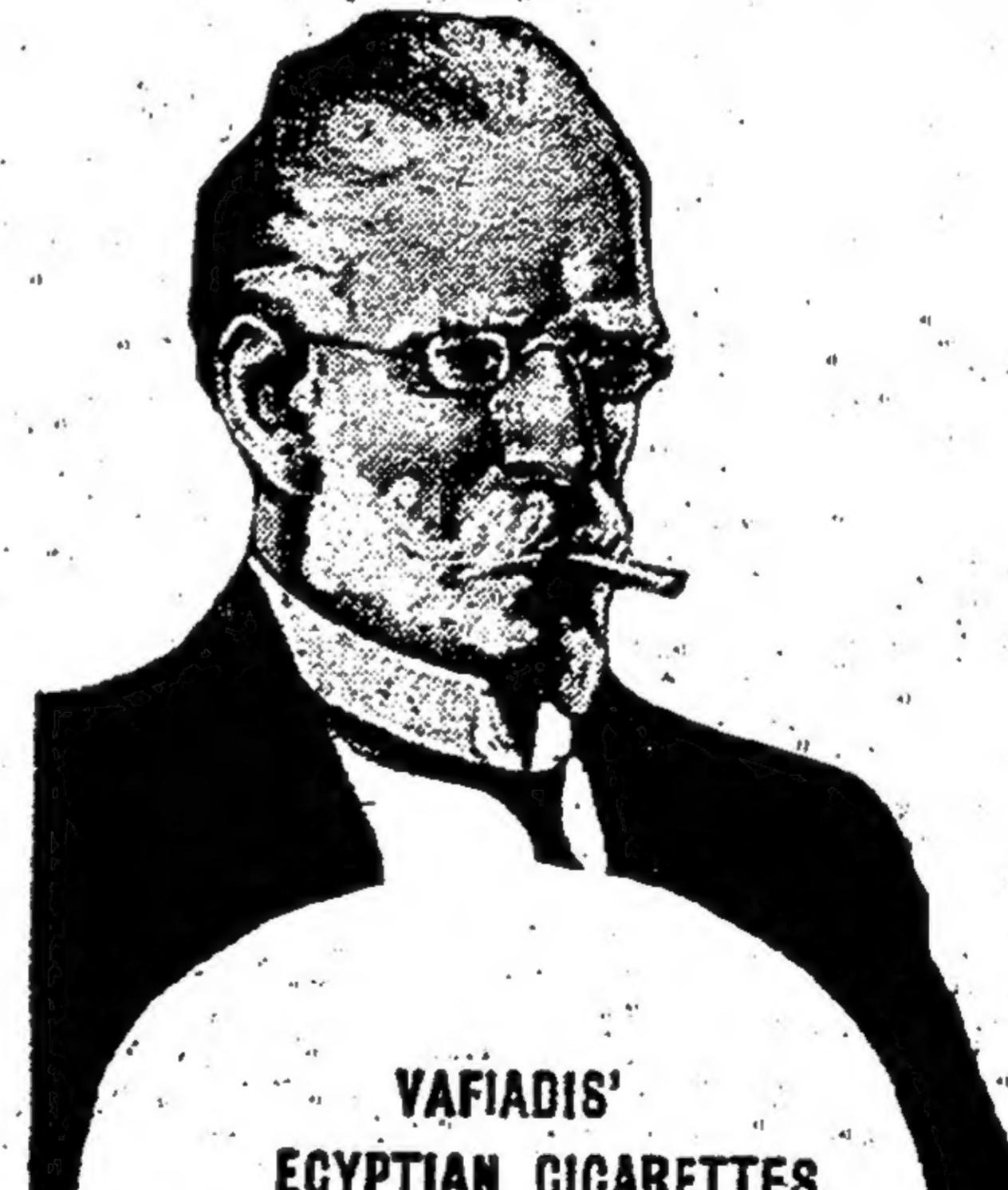
LOST—Siamese cat, wearing Leather Collar, from 141, Peak. Phone 970.—Reward.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—234 H.P. A.J.S.
MOTOR CYCLE—1916. 3 Speed countershaft model. In perfect running order. Has not been ridden 500 miles. Can be seen at any time by appointment. Cost £75.0. Apply J. S. "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE—One 10^{1/2} B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYDOIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator. ALSO One Switchboard for Accumulators Dynamo, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

NOTICES.



VAFIADIS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS
HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,
15. Morrison Hill Road.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—
"WHITE ROSE,"

\$5.40 per case ex store.

"COMET,"

\$5.20 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central

2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN,

19 Des Voeux Road, West

MAN LOONG.

FINEST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yau Ma Tei

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road, W.

Telephone, No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Gingers are all fresh and of the first quality. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

NOTICES.



"This advertisement is issued by The British American Tobacco Co., Ltd."

LANE, CRAWFORD
& CO.
"MAXHED" OILED SILK
RAIN COATS.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF COLOURS & SIZES IN THESE COATS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
THEY ARE THE LIGHTEST RAINCOAT MADE AND ARE THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF.

ROXFORD
UNION SUITS.

MADE OF SOFT WHITE COTTON MATERIAL. THE IDEAL CARMEN FOR PRESENT WEAR, YOU WILL NOT FEEL THE HEAT IF YOU WEAR A ROXFORD UNION SUIT.
SIZES 30" TO 50"

\$2.50 PER SUIT.
J. T. SHAW
21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

TEL. NO. 1877.
TEL. NO. 1877.

MACKENZIE'S FOOT RELIEF POWDER.
is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.
PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.
THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

ACCESSORIES
IN STOCK.

LAMPS from \$10.00 to \$40.00.
PUMPS from \$3.00 to \$25.00.
HORNS from \$6.50 to \$45.00.
COMPLETE LINE OF CYCLES & MOTOR TYRES.
We endeavour to keep stock of everything for Motoring by Land and Sea.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.
No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central.
PHONE 27.

E. HINC
WING WOO STREET
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.

GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM.



The latest addition to our fine series of Lavender Toilet Articles is a powder of exceptional merit.

It has real antiseptic properties and is wonderfully soothing to the skin.

1 lb. Size for \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Office Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1917.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

It is very probable that the Imperial Government has good reasons for occupying its own time, the time of the House of Commons, the time of the members of the proposed Convention and of the nation generally in bringing forward the Irish question, with its apparently insoluble difficulties, its animosities and its interminable perplexities, at a time when the war—and only the war, with its multifarious duties and difficulties,—should have all the attention and serious thought of those in a position to help towards bringing it as soon as possible to a conclusion. Why it should be deemed expedient to bring forward so controversial a subject; a subject bristling with innumerable difficulties, tinged with the rancour of generations of those differences that totally dissimilar temperaments involve must be perplexing in the extreme to the average man. Had the war been brought to an end, the recollection of the unsettled condition of affairs in Ireland, especially in Ulster, and of the Sinn Fein outbreak of little more than a year ago, might have justified immediate consideration of purely Irish affairs. However, as the subject, despite the war—indeed, because of it—is once more brought prominently before the notice of the general public, it is to be hoped that the fair promise of a settlement, which the assembling of the proposed Convention seems to hold out, will mature.

The Government, as was announced last month, proposes the formation of a Convention composed wholly of the Irish themselves and representing as completely as possible Irish interests. As we stated at the time, such a Convention seems to offer the most likely solution of the Irish problem, with its eternal quibbling, and, as such, despite its inopportune advent, it has received a kindly reception by the public. The Prime Minister, in his speech in the House of Commons, the first part of which appeared in yesterday's *Telegraph*, gives us further particulars regarding the Convention, from which it will be noted that if the Government's suggestions are agreed to by those chiefly interested and put into effect, there should be no reason why the Convention should not meet at an early date. The composition of the Convention—a matter no doubt that caused the Government many anxious hours—seems to be an eminently sound way of realising a truly representative Irish assembly. Mr. Lloyd George points out that the Government had sought to secure representatives of the everyday life of Ireland and that they had therefore invited County Councils and Borough Councils to send their Chairmen, while the Urban and District Councils would be invited to send two representatives, the Churches would be represented by four Catholic Bishops, the Archbishop of Dublin and Dr. John Irwin, the Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly. In addition to these there would also be invitations sent to Chairmen of the Chambers of Commerce of Dublin, Belfast and Cork; while five representatives would represent Irish labour. From the political arena, Mr. Redmond and Sir John Lonsdale would each be invited to select five representatives from their respective parties, Mr. Wm. O'Brien two of his followers; the Irish Peers two from their august body; the Unionists of South Ireland five, while five places would be reserved for the Sinn Feiners. The Government themselves nominate from among leading Irishmen of all sections fifteen members of the Convention, thus bringing the total number to the respectable figure of 101, which, if a spirit of kindly co-operation and harmony prevails, should prove a serviceable body even in the mighty task that confronts it.

If the proposed Convention agrees to consider the interests of Ireland as a whole; Ireland's welfare—north, south, east and west—agrees also to let bygones be bygones, and all the rancour and vexation of the past to be sunk into the limbo of the past, then there will be some likelihood of a happy termination of the Government's well-meant effort in thus suggesting that Irishmen should extricate Ireland from the unhappy state in which she has long believed herself to be, in being governed from Westminster instead of from Dublin. A long-suffering public will fervently hope that the most auspicious fortune may attend the meetings of the Convention.

The War Tax.

Our attention has been directed to the hardship which the new seven per cent. war tax imposes on Chinese of the clerk class who have to maintain a family in tolerably decent surroundings. For this type of resident representing a very necessary class—there are two alternatives: either the renting of a flat in a respectable neighbourhood and the subletting of a part thereof or residence in a low-class locality, among coolies and the like. The man who has any self-respect usually chooses the former course, and it is he who is most hardly hit by the new impost. A case has been brought to our notice in which such a Chinese rented a four-roomed flat, the rental of which is \$28 per month. He has a wife, a mother, three children and an aman to provide for, and, as his salary is only \$90 month, he finds it necessary to sub-let two of the rooms to other families. As the principal tenant, he has been called upon to pay the extra seven per cent. on the rent, but, on intimating to his subtenants that they must bear their part of the new burden, the latter have declared that they will vacate the premises if they have to pay any more rent. Thus there is a prospect of the principal tenant having the whole flat thrown on his hands, with the full ordinary rent, plus the new tax, to pay. This, we are assured, is a typical case, and it certainly appears to be one that shows the new tax to bear hardly on this class of people.

The particular individual concerned has given us details of his monthly expenditure, including certain outgoings necessitated through his being a Police Reservist, and these show that he is left, after meeting these, with a mere seven or eight dollars in hand: hence the hardship. The problem created is not easy of solution, but the matter merits the consideration of the authorities.

The Italian-Austrian Front.

After the splendid advance made by the Italian troops recently, it came somewhat in the nature of an unpleasant surprise to read that they had received a setback. Such, of course, are of the fortunes of war, which occasionally vacillate wonderfully. This setback, however, was all the more surprising as the Italians, with a persistency and determination that has covered them with glory, had been gallantly forging ahead through some of the worst imaginable obstacles. It is pleasing, however, to note that the position which the Italians have lost is but "momentarily" surrendered; and we may depend upon it that if there is a "sporting chance" of regaining the place, it will be regained before long by our gallant Allies, who all along have been fighting with a scientific precision and determination frequently in the face of appalling obstacles, in a manner at least equal to that witnessed on any of the other fronts. It would appear that this temporary success of the Austrians is due to their having been able to bring up reinforcements in timely manner. The alarm that the enemy has been experiencing since the Italians advanced is clearly shown by the desperate efforts which he has since made—and made successfully only at one point—for we learn that "generally speaking though the Italians have lost ground at one point where the Austrian counter-stroke took them at a disadvantage, their net gain remains most important." The most recent fighting appears to have been terrific, the enemy apparently having been encouraged by the reinforcements at his disposal. As illustrating the intensity of the fighting, it is pointed out that no fewer than "twentysix attempts" to recover the ground in the Vodice sector were made by the enemy, who lost very heavily. The Italians indeed have fought splendidly, and that they may be thoroughly relied upon to give of their best, even in the face of the many difficulties that still impede them, is evident to those who best know their fervour for the cause of Right over Might, which they, in common with the Allies, are determined to maintain, cost what it may.

A calculating machine which reduces staffs by 50 per cent. suggests economies in Government and other offices in the future. Such a machine, installed at a cost of about £200, and replacing a clerical staff of 17, was one of the economies in organisation shown recently at a new department of the Ministry of Labour, established in a derelict orchard at Kew. The new Claims and Record Office, dealing with Unemployment insurance, replaces eight branches in various parts of the country. The estimated saving is \$25,000 yearly, and the new building, containing one room 300 feet by 100 for the storing of the vast records, will pay for itself in three years.

Six hundred and seventy-five women employees are largely responsible for the work of the department. Almost twelve million documents are already stored at Kew, and the records, concerning 1,500,000 men and women workers, are prepared in duplicate, one set being kept behind fire proof doors. It is estimated that, including "floating" workers, 600,000 workers insure every week, and referring to the seven yearly valuation of the fund, which is also prepared at Kew, an official yesterday said that the fund is solvent and likely to continue so.

DAY BY DAY.

TOO MUCH EFFORT TO INCREASE OUR HAPPINESS TRANSFORMS IT INTO MISERY.—Rousseau.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the anniversary of the opening of the Economic Conference of the Allies at Paris.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar demand to-day was \$1.58/16.

Shanghai Rubber Dividend. Almara, Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Padang Rubber Co., Ltd., has declared a final dividend of Tls. 1.50, making Tls. 2.30 for the year 1916.

Sanitary Board Meetings. At the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday, Mr. Alabaster moved that in future the meetings of the Board be held at 4.15 p.m. This was seconded by Mr. Bowley and carried.

Granted a Commission. Mr. W. Bowen Rowland, formerly Secretary of the Sanitary Board, has been officially gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 28th Batt. London Regiment (Artists Rifles).

Wharf Accident. A cargo coolie, aged 43, employed on boat No. 539, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from injuries through a sling of rice falling on him whilst he was at work on a steamer at Kowloon wharf.

A Heavy Fine. A Chinese was found yesterday on board the s.s. Kwangtung, and when searched by one of the Malay guards was found to have 48 taels of prepared opium tied round his waist. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, he was fined \$3,000 or nine months' hard labour.

Volley Ball League. At a meeting held at the Y.M.C.A. last night it was decided to resume the Volley Ball Open League on the 19th inst. Schools or other institutions wishing to join are requested to send in their entries, together with the sum of five dollars entrance fee, to the Secretary of the League on or before Saturday, the 16th.

A Bad Character. Although he was banished for twenty years in 1913, a Chinese was found in Yaumati yesterday and was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when it transpired that he had no less than seven previous convictions, beginning in 1909 and had been banished four times. His Worship remanded the man until tomorrow morning, with a view to committing him to Criminal Sessions.

CALCULATING MACHINE.

Labour Saving Device in New Government Office.

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TIENTSEN TRADE.

Report by the Commissioner of Customs.

Mr. F. W. Maze, the Commissioner of Chinese Maritime Customs, in the course of his report on the trade of Tientsin for 1916 says:—

Local.—The winter of 1915-16 was remarkable because, for the first time in the history of the port, the river Haipo was kept open to navigation by means of ice-breakers throughout the whole season, and ocean steamers were able to reach the Bund without interruption.

The winter was milder than usual, and while there were few of the north-easterly gales, which cause the ice to accumulate in the river and on the Taku Bar by destroying the ebb current, there were plenty of north-west winds, which are most favourable to ice-breaking because they accelerate the tides which carry the broken ice out to sea. During the winter a continual service of steamers was maintained by the shipping companies with five ships trading with the "South," and much business was done during the season when the port of Tientsin was always formerly considered to be closed, except for the reduced amount of trade which was carried by rail via Chinwangtao. Statistics for the year show that trade was well maintained in spite of the many difficulties with which merchants has to contend. The net value of the trade of the port was 133 million taels, an increase of 8 million taels over that for 1915 and a falling off of only slightly under half a million taels from the figures for 1913, when the value of the trade of the port reached its highest point.

The adverse conditions affecting import trade, which have been prevalent ever since the great war began in Europe, showed no signs of improvement. Although the average sterling exchange of silver for the whole year was about 20 per cent. better than in 1915, this advantage was more than offset by the greatly increased prices of all manufactured articles, due to the high cost of production abroad and the high freight rates which had to be paid in order to bring them to China. In summer, the political and financial crises, resulting in the proclamation of the so-called moratorium, affected trade very badly, as the confidence of merchants was much shaken. When the two leading Government banks closed their doors and refused to cash their notes, merchants were left with large quantities of Chinese paper money in their hands which could not be used, so the absorption of cargo was proportionately reduced. There were threats of rioting and looting in the native city, and many dealers brought all their stocks into the Foreign Concessions for storage, causing a great congestion of cargo, since at the same time goods could not be transited to and from the interior, owing to the unprecedented financial measure having upset the arrangements of the native banks in the autumn confidence shortly returned, and the increasing stability of the Central Government and improved political aspect enabled trade conditions to return to the normal to a great extent. Export trade gave good results throughout the year, which more than made up for imports being so unprofitable. The requirements of the war in Europe, necessitating the clothing and equipping of millions of newly raised troops, caused a continual demand for cotton, wool, and hides, used for clothing and footwear; and the trade in these commodities was well sustained, although the actual figures for 1915 but a decrease of Hk. Tls. 184,000 from the 1914 collection, which was the largest yet made. The position which Tientsin acquired in 1910 as second port in China for revenue is now well known, and its revenue is researched every year. Increases were noticeable in export duty and outward transit dues. These figures of revenue collected, though calculated on a 5 per cent. basis, are no indication as to the value of the trade of the port, since a large amount of foreign goods pay duty at Shanghai and arrive here under exemption certificates.

BUTCHERS IN DEBT.

Willing to Pay by Instalments.

Father and son, joint owners of a bootstatt in Yaumati Market, were the defendants in a case heard at the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gomber, the claim against them being for \$217, due on a previous note.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for defendants, and consented to judgment, and the plaintiff was represented by Mr. C. B. Johnson.

Mr. Grist said that he had consented to judgment because his clients were quite unable to meet the claim at the moment, and they asked to be allowed to repay the amount at the rate of \$10 a month between them. They carried on a boot stall business at the Yaumati Market, and some time ago their accountant absconded with a considerable sum of money, leaving the two partners high and dry. They reckoned they could make between \$20 and \$30 a month.

Mr. Johnson said that the men had been paying over \$50 a month for rent quite regularly. The \$10 they were prepared to pay a month would only cover the interest on the note.

His Lordship, giving judgment for plaintiff, said that it would be preferable if the defendants submitted their books to the other side.

Mr. Grist.—The abiding accountant took the books also. The question of the amount of instalments to be paid was left over for the present.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

An Irish correspondent to the Manchester Guardian says:—An action in Dublin for the benefit of the dependents of the prisoners and dead of the Sinn Fein rising has realised \$1,500. The promoters of the event had been at work for the past six months collecting gifts, and very striking was the generosity with which their requests were met in quarters quite unconnected with Sinn Feinism or even with the Nationalist movement. Thus, among those who presented blank canvases (which is not quite the same thing as blank cheques) were such London artists as William Orpen, Augustus John, John Lavery, and Gerald Festus Kelly.

The English writers who gave books included, Belloc, G. K. Chesterton, and C. K. Shuter. Nevertheless, the auction was more or less boycotted by the fashionable Unionist section in Dublin, and prices hardly came up to expectations. On the same day the figures for the general collection in money for the Volunteers' dependents were announced—a total of £107,000. A third of this had been found in Ireland itself. From the United States came over \$30,000, and Australia, too, had been a generous donor.

A curious effect of the rebellion was a greatly increased sale of Irish books—particularly of such as collectors associated with the "Irish Revival"—and while the National Aid auction produced in certain respects disappointing results, the prices of the literary items went very high. An edition of Mr. Yeats's poems published in 1895 sold for \$10; "The Tables of the Law" an almost unknown work by the same writer, for \$8. Other first editions included the plays of Synge, John Mitchel's historic "Jail Journal," Thomas MacDonagh's "Through the Ivory Gate," and several of "X's" earlier pamphlets. The letters of historical and literary interest sold came from varied sources; the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Newman, and Rodin were represented side by side with Synge, Parnell, Michael Davitt, and John O'Leary. Anything in Synge's hand is very rare, and the letters from him in this collection were strong and characteristic—indeed, certain passages in them which contained too vigorous allusion to persons still living had been deleted by the donor.

The force of Bishop Walldon's insistence before the Kinematograph Commission on the educational value of the kinematograph show will largely be lost on the public mind because the achievement of the kinematograph in the field of natural science, for example, is not yet common knowledge. It is insufficiently known that the primary motive for recording movements was the investigation of scientific problems and not pictorial display. It was that motive which, fifty years ago, led the great French biologist Marey to conduct, with apparatus of his own contrivance, his exhaustive researches into "movement in the functions of life," and his extraordinary success in registering movements made him the true pioneer in kinematography. Now the machinery has been brought much nearer perfection and within the people's reach. It can show the evolution of a dragonfly, the growth of a grain of barley, the opening of a gladiolus, and the birth of a sparrow-hawk, the rise of a mushroom and the feeding of carnivorous plants. But when, in conjunction with the modern microscope, it registers the movements of the minutest organisms, and, in conjunction with the X-rays, takes the whole machinery of animal life in motion, showing the movements of the muscles, the action of the heart and lungs, the circulation of the blood and the operation of the digestive organs, then its value as an educational agent is, in the realm of science at any rate, beyond challenge. The only doubtful question is how to finance its full educational use.

Patriotic Parsons. The Bishop of Southwell has announced that every clergyman in his diocese has offered himself ready for National Service.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

A HONGKONG MAN'S EXPERIENCES.

How Captain Selous Met His Death.

The following has been received from Sgt. Bevan, who left Hongkong shortly after the outbreak of war:

We are back at a base resting after a strenuous time. I had a couple of weeks in hospital at Dar es Salaam with fever and was not sorry to get away. Dar es Salaam is pretty but unhealthy. The day after being discharged, I started off in a 80 miles' trek, felt pretty rocky the first day as we did 26 miles with only a three-hour halt at midnight. We were loaded up with two days' rations and 150 rounds of ammunition, and I can assure you I was pleased to get to our camp at the front. We prepared for another big push and allowing for difference in time, we started the ball rolling about the time you were seeing the New Year in. The Fasiliers took the centre and after working through thick bush we entered an open glade and met with a warm reception from machine guns. We had fairly heavy casualties, but got through to the German camp, pushing them on to the Baluchis in their rear. This Regiment suffered heavily, and despite repeated bayonet charges, forced them to retreat to the left. We had a few hours' halt and pushed on to the next German camp. This we found deserted, and then made ready to cut the enemy off before they reached the Rupji River. This was a most hard trek right through bush without even a path over hills and down valleys; it was day and night marching, and it was very tiring. There was absolute stillness, no talking or smoking. However, two days later, we got into position and had a most delightful scrap of five hours' duration. Here Capt. Selous, the famous big game hunter, was killed. Our machine guns were a few yards from him, and we ripped off belt after belt. His company suffered heavily. We had our officer knocked over with three wounds. I had a narrow shave, as I was standing speaking to him when a German machine opened on us. It was intensely hot; no shelter from the sun; guns and rifles could not be loaded, and our water bottles were soon emptied. The Rev. Curtes, of Focchow, our padre was a topper he ignored the bullets coming over and came up with water, and attended to the wounded. We carried on and got into the main German camp dead beat, but flushed with success. I don't think I shall ever forget the heat of the swish of the machine gun bullets; it was a perfect hail they sent over. Lt. Bachman, our O. C., was sent back, and I took over the battery for the rest of the advance. Was congratulated and left in charge. The fellows were frightfully cut up when we buried Capt. Selous and the others. I had been speaking to Capt. Selous before going into action, and he said he was beginning to feel the strain. His birthday was New Year's Day and he was close on his three score and ten—a fine example to the young slackers who are holding down their fat jobs. The country we had been through was elephant and rhino; it is simply a sportsman's paradise.

The next day we pushed on over a soda desert and came to a lake with a huge herd of hippo sporting themselves; they are strange looking beasts. We arrived at the Rupji River and came into action next day again. The Baluchis and Punjabis crossed during the night; ferried over by our chaps in canvas boats. They had a great struggle, and it was simply hell. Why our battery wasn't wiped out is remarkable, for we had to cross open spaces to get a position, and the Germans simply blazed away without a rest. They started shelling us; fortunately they thought we were on a ridge a hundred yards behind the bank

FILIPINO TROOPS.

25,000 May Be Sent To France.

The Manila Daily Bulletin publishes the following in its issue of June 9:—

President Wilson is seriously considering the offer made by Mr. Manuel L. Quezon, of a contingent of 25,000 Filipino troops of the National Guard for service in the war against Germany, and has informed that official and the resident commissioners now at the national capital that "it may have a wholesome effect, even in Europe, to have Filipinos there fighting for the cause of democracy."

Such was the news brought to Manila yesterday morning in a cablegram to the office of the Governor General from Mr. Quezon, who has personally put the Filipino troops at the disposal of the President of the United States, and his message reads as follows:

"In company with Commissioners de Veyra, Yangco, and Ramon Fernandez, saw the President to-day and informed him of the loyalty of the people to the cause of America in this war. I told him of the fear of the National Guard. The President asks me to express to the Philippine Government and people his heart-felt appreciation of their loyalty, that he is particularly pleased in having been instrumental in bringing about conditions that meet with the expectations of the Filipino people and particularly pleased that Governor Harrison has interpreted thoroughly the sentiments of the American Government and people toward the Filipinos and he has been able to do this because they are also Governor Harrison's own feelings. The President says he will discuss with the Secretary of War, the question of taking advantage of the offer of the national guard for it may have a wholesome effect even in Europe to have Filipinos there fighting for the cause of democracy."

At the same time another cable was received from Washington by the Governor General, signed by Alfredo Ros, private secretary to Resident Commissioner Teodoro R. Yangco, this message being as follows:

"Quezon and commissioners

confered with President at noon offering a complete division in the name of the Filipino people. The President, deeply touched, promised to consider the offer."

Formally Offered to the President.

Washington, June 7.—Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippines Senate and former resident commissioner in Washington, to-day had a conference with President Wilson. The Filipino leader formally offered to the President the service of 25,000 loyal Filipino soldiers in whatever service the United States may care to use them, in accordance with his announcement to the newspaper men of Chicago several days ago.

18,000 Milkmaids Wanted. The National Service appeal for women workers on the land is being responded to by numbers of very suitable applicants. Ten thousand milkmaids are wanted at once. When these are obtained there will probably be an appeal for other general farm and field workers. Thirty women storekeepers, with knowledge of motor parts, are also wanted at once for the Flying Corps section. Women who have had a course of instruction in motor driving and who are not now driving would be most suitable for this work.

where we were screened. This was kept up for four days, and then our heavy guns came up and the Germans retired back out of range. Our crowd have suffered from fever and dysentery; we fell so short in numbers that we had to come back and re-form. We are resting in a good camp surrounded by rubber plantations and are getting decent grub again. It takes it out if one going days on flour made into Chapatties.

I think we did pretty well, trekking about 250 miles in three weeks with three good scraps thrown in.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

Germany Wants A Submarine Base.

The following telegrams are from the Manila Daily Bulletin:—

Washington, June 3.—It has been learned here that Germany is making an attempt to secure from the Venezuelan Government title to Margarita island, which lies a short distance off the coast of that country, the object of the Berlin officials being to secure a submarine base in the western hemisphere.

The United States has officially informed Venezuela that it has

knowledge of the proposed scheme, and has warned that

Government that considerable

unrest is felt here over the

situation. It is stated that official

assurances from Venezuela that

no attempt to embarrass Ger-

many's enemies in the New World

will be countenanced, will serve

to relieve the situation.

U. S. to Insure Its Soldiers.

Washington, June 3.—It has

been officially announced by the

Secretary of War that, in lieu of

providing for pensions for those

dependent upon American soldi-

ers killed in the present war, or

permanently disabled, the Federal

Government will provide for in-

surance of every soldier in the

sum of \$4,000, this amount to

be paid to those dependent upon

him in case he is either killed or

disabled while in the military ser-

vices.

Paris Awaiting American Troops.

Washington, June 8.—Official

advice from Paris state that the

French authorities are preparing

to receive the American troops

which are being sent to the front.

It is stated that the camps are

already prepared.

The American transport vessels

with food for the troops have arrived

at French ports, and American

warships are already off the

French coast.

Food Requirements of Allies.

Washington, June 8.—The

Food Director, Mr. Hoover, has

submitted a report in which he

states that the needs of the Allied

powers will amount to a billion

bushels of cereals during the next

year, plus a large quantity of

fat, sugar and other staples. He

calls attention to the fact that in

order that the Allies may not be

deprived of necessities, the United

States must adopt a policy of

strict economy.

Charges Against General

Goeithals.

Washington, June 8.—Mr.

Eustis Clark, the well-known

engineer and ship-building ex-

pert, in an interview given to the

press, virtually charges Gen-

eral Goeithals with prohibitive

requirements in connection with

the specifications for construction

of wooden ships for the use of the

United States in overcoming the

submarine menace. He alleges

that the construction of the ori-

ginal number of vessels of this

type proposed would have been

possible, despite the decision of

General Goethals to reduce the

programme to 200 wooden ships,

leaving the remainder of the

vessels to be made with iron and

steel hulls.

Army "Dry" in Hawaiian

Islands.

Honolulu, June 8.—Complete

prohibition reigns here as far as

the army is concerned, orders

from the war department having

put into force the "dry" clause

of the army bill recently enacted.

U. S. Prepares Export Prohibitions.

Washington, June 8.—The

House has passed the conference

committee's report on the Espion-

age Bill. The measure now in-

cludes clauses providing for the

prohibition of certain exports and

sets drastic penalties on spies

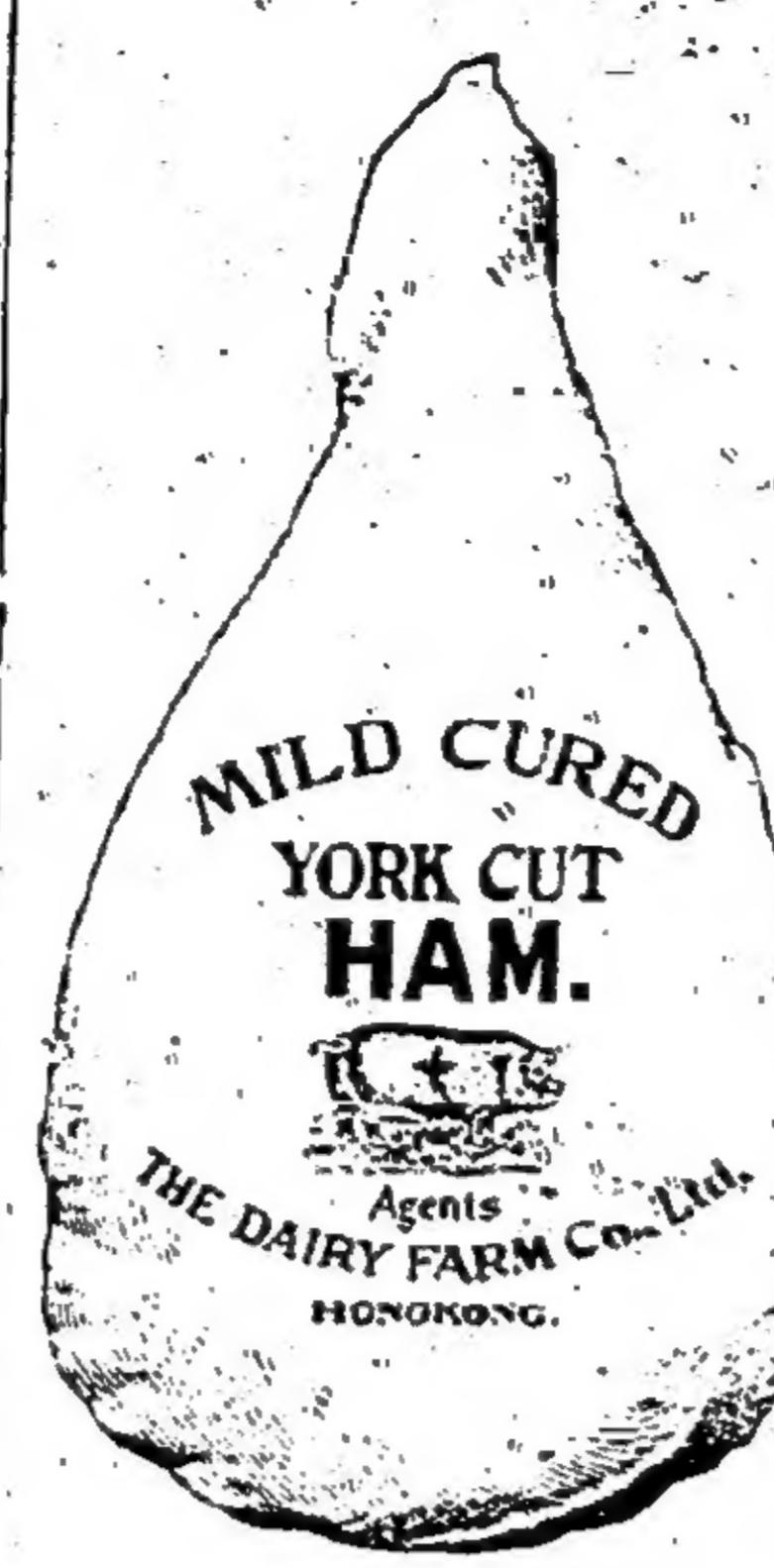
convicted.

The Old Defence. Two men were about to board a tram by the Wing O' Company's store yesterday when they were arrested by a Revenue Officer, a search revealing that they each had four pounds of raw opium concealed beneath their clothing. Their story to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, was that a man gave them \$4 each to carry it. A fine of \$300, or three months' hard labour, was imposed in each case.

ARE YOU BEING POISONED?

by constipation? Are you bilious, liverish, troubled with sick headaches, pimples, poor appetite, coated tongue, unpleasant breath? The remedy is

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



CORRESPONDENCE.

MILD
AND
DELICATE
FLAVOUR.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NORTH POINT BATHING FACILITIES.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

SIR.—I have read with much

interest the correspondence which

has appeared in your paper con-

cerning the question of providing

bathing facilities for the public

at North Point, and am strongly

of opinion that something should

be done on behalf of the public

who cannot afford the luxury of

hiring launches.

As the need is a pressing and urgent one, action must be taken at once, and in order to obviate the necessity for the raising of the amount required by small public

subscriptions, I should like

to express my willingness

to bear the whole cost of

the scheme, including the

cleaning up of the beach and

whatever dredging in necessary,

provided the amount does not exceed \$1,000. In that case, if my offer is accepted, the donation of \$100 which you have already received might, perhaps, with the donor's consent, be utilised for some other purpose.

Yours etc.

HO KOM TONG.

Hongkong, June 13, 1917.

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J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Kee- lung, Sh'ai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu & Yoko- hama...	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. N. ma Shinaba Maru Capt. Hig...	WED. 20th T. 12,500 June, at noon MON. 16th T. 12,500 July, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine	MON. 18th T. 21,000 June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Atsuta Maru Capt. Itsuno	MONDAY, 2nd T. 16,000 July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tom'aga	WED. 18th T. 13,500 July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Nikkō Maru Capt. Takeda	FRI. 15th T. 9,500 June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe ...	Bombay Maru Capt. Shinobara	SATURDAY, T. 8,000 23rd June.
SHANGHAI and Kobe ...	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki	FRI.DAY, T. 8,000 15th June.

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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Shiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	25th Aug.
1st class to London G\$348 (27.1.10.0), return G\$654. (£122). to San Francisco G\$350.		
"		return G\$437.50.

For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
Special rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVICE, MISSIONARIES, to
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.Passengers may travel or mail bag ~~not~~ ~~one~~ port of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Anjo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For full particulars as to Passage or Freight, apply to

T. DAICO, Agent.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjisondari 21st June. | S.S. Biolang 12th July.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of
saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points
in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

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S. CHINA WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JUNE 23, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel 1934.**THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.**Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.
FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.Please Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. Sat. & Sun. Tel. No. 10.

DSS. VICTORIA ROAD.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.
SHANGHAI Shantung 14th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI Yingchow 17th June at daylight.
SHANGHAI Chenan 19th June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—Twin-Screw-Steamer "Chibus," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation; Electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 34.
Hongkong June 13, 1917.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Our Heroic Seamen.

There are instances of men being blown up, once twice and thrice, and then signing on again directly they get back to harbour," said Lord Beresford in the House of Lords recently.

Cargoes in Neutral Ships.

Arrangements have been made for insurance against war risks at fixed rates es. tial cargoes carried on neutral ships to or from British or Allied ports. The business will be conducted at the War Risks Office, 33, King William Street, London.

U.S. H. Ge. Exports.

In spite of the German submarine campaign the United States exports for March reached \$55,278,000, a total which has only been exceeded by the figure for last January, which was the best month in the history of the country.

Shipping Sales.

The twin-screw passenger and cargo steamer "Evangeline" has been sold for about £70,000. It is intended to convert her into a cargo steamer, when she will have a capacity of 6,000 tons d.w. The estimated cost of the necessary alterations will amount to about £100,000. The wooden schooner "Singleton Palmer" has been sold for over £20,000. She is 2,357 tons net register.—"Journal of Commerce."

"Wireless" Regulation.

H.M. Embassy in Paris has forwarded an extract from the French Journal Officiel of 6th March, being a copy of a Decree dated 24th February, to the effect that the establishment or operation, without the authorisation of the Ministry of Commerce, on or above French territory, or on board French vessels, of machines or apparatus for telegraphing or signalling is prohibited. It is further provided that the employment of radio-telegraphic installations on board foreign ships in French territorial waters must be in accordance with the rules laid down by the authorities.

Radio Apparatus for Dutch Steamship Company.

The larger steamship companies of Holland have recently established a limited company called the "Ne Herlands Telegraphic Company," "Radio-Holland," for the purpose of undertaking the manufacture of radio apparatus for us on Dutch ships. It is hoped by the formation of the company to free Dutch shipping from the dependence on foreign wireless telegraph companies. The new "Radio-Holland" is capitalised at 100,000 fl., and its directors representatives of the Holland America Line, West Indian Mail, Royal Holland Lloyd, the Java-Cline Japan Line, and others.

The Premier and Shipping.

The extraordinary activities and versatility of the Prime Minister are being exemplified at the present time in connection with the mercantile shipbuilding of to-day, says the "Journal of Commerce." Obviously Mr. Lloyd George has thoroughly grasped the essential points regarding the submarine campaign, and he is giving the Controller of Shipping the utmost assistance, in his policy for making good the destruction caused by the enemy under-sea craft. The Advisory Shipbuilding Committee, which acts in conjunction with Sir Joseph Macleay, has in hand a very responsible and exacting task, and the chairman of that committee is Mr. George J. Carter, managing director of Messrs. Cammell Laird, of Birkenhead.

The Upbuilding of German Shipping.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" telegraphed recently:—As already reported some time ago, the German Government proposes making a loan of 30,000,000 marks (about fifteen million sterling) to the shipping companies for the German mercantile fleet, which has suffered so heavily from war losses. It now transpires that the loan of that amount is judged to be too small, and it will be very considerably increased. The terms of the loan, it is also stated, will be much more favourable to shipping companies than at first contemplated. Strong pressure is being brought to bear on the Government to pay the companies the money as a gift and not

NOTICES.

**WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.**

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1a. Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

YORK BUILDING, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

Agents:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.**

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

1. "ECUADOR" Capt. R. Lopez, F.R.G.S., June 20.
2. "COLOMBIA"
3. "VENEZUELA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—

Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 141. Chater Road.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer 8.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 13th JUNE, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

THURSDAY, 14th JUNE, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Kinshan. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 17th JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"KAISHAN."

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at the Head Police Station for permits.

Fare: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAHNAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days, at 8.30 a.m. Round trip takes about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
TOTAL MANAGEMENT OVER SEVEN YEARS OVERSEAS THE BLACK PIGEON.

SHIPPING.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPI "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPI "ROTTERDAMSOHE LLOYD")

JOINT SERVICE.

between NETHERLAND'S EAST INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailing for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamer.

"PRINSES JULIANA" 28th June.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Agents:—JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

NOTICE.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPOR." THOS. COOK & SON, Telephone No. 524. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA. Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SHINYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on the 9th June, at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 13th June, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 16th June, 1917, at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognised if filed after the 27th June, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1917.

THE FRANK WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE & JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"BANKOKU MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th June, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 15th June, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

ADVERTISE

WITH US: OUR CHARGE IS

2 CENTS
PER PAGE

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

Pedder Street. Telephone 1906.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hotel with Wines & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

S.R. "COLUSA."

From SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE and MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, at stand at Consignee's risk and expense.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 13th inst.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 14th Inst. 1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
R.C. MORTON,
General Agent,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived. Large shipments of finest Wines.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan	Tjisondari	J.C.J. L.	19, June
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka	M. N. Y. K.	20, June
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	22, June
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	23, June
P. Juliani	Tjisondari	J.C.J. L.	23, June
Persia M.	T. K. K.	J.C.J. L.	23, June
Bintang	T. K. K.	J.C.J. L.	23, June
Korea M.	T. K. K.	J.C.J. L.	23, June
Siberia M.	T. K. K.	J.C.J. L.	23, June
Teuy M.	T. K. K.	J.C.J. L.	23, June
Nippon M.	T. K. K.	J.C.J. L.	23, June
China	P. M. S. S.	J.C.J. L.	23, June
Anjo M.	T. K. K.	J.C.J. L.	23, June

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

TELEGRAMS.

[Boat's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITISH CAPTURE TRENCH SYSTEM.

London, June 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We continued our progress to the south-east of Messines and captured the enemy's trench system this morning in the neighbourhood of La Poterie Farm, on a front of about a mile. During the day we gained further ground in this area. We captured seven field guns and some prisoners.

PASSPORTS TO RUSSIA.

Labourites Back in London.

London, June 12.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. F. W. Jowett have returned to London.

In the House of Commons replying to a motion in favour of the cancellation of their passports Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that there was no wisdom in such a step.

Government Refuses to Cancel Them.

London, June 12.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Terrell moved the adjournment and pressed the Government to cancel Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's and Mr. F. W. Jowett's passports as they did not represent any substantial body of English opinion.

Mr. Wardle on behalf of the Labour Party pointed out that they were not going as representing British labour. They could not injure Great Britain but they might help her. He refused to believe that they would advise a separate peace.

Mr. Bonar Law, in reply, said it was necessary for the House to throw itself into the atmosphere of Petrograd. He believed the final issue of the war depended upon Russia's attitude. If the delegates were not allowed to proceed Russians would say that Russia was asked to continue the war for England's sake and that the English were afraid to allow the small minority to express their view.

He believed the Russian Government intended to use Russia in the fight on behalf of our cause for which we were all fighting and therefore we should try to ease their path and meet their request that the representatives of all classes of labour should proceed to Petrograd.

Sir George Buchanan and Mr. Henderson, as men on the spot, had impressed the strong inadvisability of refusing to issue passports. The British Government had weighed all considerations and concluded that as it was in the interests of the prosecution of the war it would be unwise to refuse our Russian ally's request.

GERMAN-INTERRED VESSELS.

LUXURY IN HOUSE DECORATION.

Hongkong Firms Secure Contracts For Five Vessels.

Fines for Too Lavish Use of Labour.

The Manila Daily Bulletin of the 4th inst. published the following:

Hongkong shipbuilders have secured the contracts for the repair of five of the largest of the seized German vessels taken over by the American Government, according to a statement of the Insular Collector of Customs Mr. Stanley, yesterday morning, and these will leave Manila shortly for the slips of the contractors at that port in order to expedite the work of repair necessary to place the vessels in working order. The contracts for the repairs of the *Adalasia*, *Coblenz*, *Tubingen*, and *Eischor* were awarded by Mr. Stanley on Saturday, while that of the *Suevia*, the fifth vessel to go to Hongkong dockyards, was made some weeks ago.

Although Mr. Stanley could not state with certainty just which of the vessels went to one firm or another on account of the papers in the matter being in the hands of the government engineers directing the disposition of the steamers, he gave out yesterday that the contract for three vessels went to the *Tsikoo Dock* and Engineering Company, while the *Hongkong and Wampoa Dock* Company secured the contracts for the remaining two. The final arrangements are now being made to get these vessels in readiness for the trans-China Sea trip, and it is probable that they may be dispatched sometime this week. Owing to the condition in which the steamers are at present they will in all probability be towed to Hongkong, it being stated by Mr. Stanley that navy ships have already been bespoken for this work.

How long the vessels will have to remain in that port for their repairs cannot be stated with certainty although it is hoped that at least the first two to be placed on the slips will be ready for the return trip by the end of two weeks after their arrival there.

Announcement was also made yesterday to the effect that on account of the high prices tendered by the bidders, at the opening of May 31, it had been decided to reject all bids for the repairs of the *Lymoon* and the *Carl Deiderichsen*. These vessels will be re-

OUR LATEST ALLY.

Messages From Public Men To America.

From Home papers to hand we note that at the time of America definitely entering in the war, Mr. Edward Marshall, the well-known American correspondent, received from prominent persons in Great Britain a number of messages to America. They were published in the principal American newspapers at the time. They include the following:

Lord Derby.

"We are not fighting so much against the German people as against their military system, and for the upholding of ideals which are dear to us as to a constitutional monarch as they are to the American Republic under the President, and to which ideals that military system is a constant danger.

"All we can ask of you is, 'Don't delay in the help you send, not to us, but to the cause.' There are some ways in which America can send help to the theatre of war before ever their infantry can take the field. Send doctors, nurses, and hospital; send flying squadrons; but, above all, send food to all the Allied nations.

"I do not know on what system you are going to raise your army. You know how enthusiastic I was for the voluntary system, and how magnificently this country responded to the call made upon it; but yet, in the end, I had to admit that conscription was necessary to obtain for service the small minority that failed to recognise their duty. But, looking back, of one thing I am convinced, and that is that, however splendid the voluntary system may be as a proof to the world that men are fighting of their own free will for the cause they hold most sacred, still such a system does create anomalies and hardships on individuals which a well-thought-out form of compulsory service, based on taking the young men first, will always avoid.

"Please believe that I will do anything that I can to assist your country in the great task it has undertaken, and it will be a great pleasure to co-operate with those who have the work in hand and whose difficulties I, from experience, so thoroughly realise."

Lord Bryce.

"We welcome our brethren from the West who are renouncing isolation in order to help the free peoples of Europe at this supreme moment. We rejoice to see them stand beside us, not merely because they throw the weight of the invincible Republic into the scale of the Allies, but even more because of the motive that prompts their action. Sharing our oldest traditions and our highest ideals, they come to defend the sacred cause of right and freedom. They join us in the effort to save mankind from the greatest peril that has ever threatened it."

The Archbishop of Canterbury. "It is not light-hearted that any thoughtful man will greet the fateful action of this time—the deliberate unburied entrance of the New World into the strife which has in these last years clouded and devastated the Old. Many congratulations are utterly out of place. But England tells America with firm assurance that we are certain she has done right. She joins hands with us in the task of setting free the world from the forces of ruthless savagery which are abroad. We hail her aid in that enterprise. For the world's sake it is worth while."

Lord Robert Cecil.

"Arguments are no longer necessary, for you are now fighting on the same side as the Allies in defence of all that the word Democracy means. That is a fact so important not only on the course of the war, but for the future of civilisation, that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon it at any length. I will only say that the entry of America into the war is at once a justification before the whole world of the cause for which the Allies are fighting, and an encouragement to them to continue to a victorious end the fight they are waging against the military autocracy from which the world has suffered for so long."

Sir Robert Borden.

"There was never a higher or nobler cause than that which calls the free men of America to vindicate their rights and liberties against unprovoked and arrogant violence and aggression. Those to whom that call is addressed are in a peculiar sense the trustees of the world's destiny, for upon their response may depend all that the future has in store for humanity. This is the testing time in which Democracy is called upon to prove that free institutions breed no decadent race. I am supremely confident that the American Republic will maintain inviolate the spirit of its ancestry and its heritage of glorious tradition."

SCRIPP MOTORS.

Attractive Cars on the Hongkong Markets.

Hitherto Scripps marine motors have been better known in the Far East than Scripps motor cars, but it could not be long, of course, before these latter attained the same popularity as those used for small sea craft. At any rate, motorists in Hongkong have learned with pleasure that at last the Scripps motor cars have arrived in the Colony, and already the Exile Garage Company, who are the sole agents in South China, are doing a brisk business in this line. This is no matter of surprise, for Scripps motors have such a reputation for durability and efficiency that they have long been great favourites with owners of motors of all description.

The Scripps motor cars are the last word in modern motor construction. They cannot be beaten by any other car on the market in any respect, and, in many instances, they have improvements which many of the higher-priced cars lack. To say the least, the cars are most luxurious. The design is most classic and is on the low plane, a fact which has commended itself to modern motorists. They are cars "in the fashion" in every sense of the word. The four-seater cars are fitted with the most up-to-date mechanism and possess wonderful power, their eight cylinders supplying all that is needed in this respect, and a little more to boot. The cars are beautifully upholstered, which makes riding in them a positive pleasure. They have also the advantage of being extremely light, yet strong, and there is that comfortable feeling, very often absent in other makes of cars, that the Scripps will keep the road on top speed all the time. This feeling is fully justified, as trips in them abundantly show.

For those who prefer a runabout, their tastes are admirably catered for in the Scripps model. In this car, as in the bigger ones, there are many improvements which are a boon to those who cannot go to the expense of purchasing the higher-priced article. These little cars are most elegant in design. Built low, the occupants have the comfortable feeling of being about the same distance from the ground as when walking. Moreover, extra seating accommodation is offered by a small seat, which, when not in use, can be conveniently tucked away in a corner, and therefore does not interfere with the comfort of those riding. Every modern invention one can think of is installed. There is no doubt that owners have a feeling of pride in being the possessors of these beautiful machines.

It behoves intending purchasers of cars to pay a visit to the Exile Garage for a trial trip in the Scripps motors, before they decide on buying other makes.

Shanghai "Menley." Despite the threatening skies which prevailed at Shanghai on Saturday morning, (June 2) the weather held bright and warm for the spring regatta of the Shanghai Rowing Club at Hainan. There was not so large an attendance as usual though about the customary number of houseboats were moored along the last reach of the course. As usual these, the matched on the lawn and railway bridge were decorated with flags. What wind there was was blowing down the course against the rowers though not sufficiently strong to have any great effect on the times. The events of both days provided good sport and were watched by large crowds of spectators with much interest.

"The Central Powers may have two hundred submarines afloat (and we think it is possible that they have many more than that), and if, as is more than likely, they have some five hundred on the way at the present time, this would mean that in six months they would have seven hundred U-boats available, and twelve hundred by next spring."

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE EFFORT.

An American Opinion on the Future.

If Germany concentrates her whole manufacturing energy on submarines, how many can she turn out in a year? It is the editorial opinion of the *Scientific American* in a recent issue, that the number is in excess of one thousand, and it bases its belief on the existence of German yards having a capacity of building over 500 submarines at once and on an estimate of six months as the average time of construction. In this possibility the editor sees "the immediate danger-point" of the great conflict into which we have just entered.

It is obviously our business to see that Germany's submarines are destroyed faster than he can build them, or at the rate of, say, three a day. It is impossible to say how many have been already destroyed, but the *Scientific American* is inclined to think that the mortality among them is by no means as great as has been represented. Says the editor:

"It is only recently that this journal has been able to obtain a conservative estimate, in quarters where reliable statistics are available; and we are informed that a total loss of one hundred would be, if anything, an overstatement of the truth. This figure includes many boats which were supposed to be lost because they were believed to have been heavily hit by shell fire."

"For some months we have had a growing conviction, based upon a very close study of the campaign, that the submarine losses were not nearly so large as represented and that with the growth in size, speed, and sea keeping qualities of the submarine, the problem of meeting and breaking up the so-called blockade is becoming increasingly difficult."

"Of course, the only plan by which Germany could build a thousand submarines in a year would be by what has come to be known as the manufacturing method, of which a notable example is found in the great Ford plant at Detroit. It is pretty safe to say that she has adopted a standard type of craft, the details of which are based upon the experience of the past two and a half years, and that she has enlisted the whole of her shipbuilding plants, public and private, and a corresponding number of her engine-building firms, in this work."

"We have made investigation of the capacity of the German yards regards building ways, and it discloses the interesting fact that, without laying down any additional ways, she could have under construction at any given time about 530 submarines of the size of the U-53 which came to Newport last year. The 800-ton submarine requires about 30 feet of clear width in order to allow a working space around the hull, and its length is something under 250 feet. Each of the three 625-foot dry-docks at Wilhelmshaven, for instance, would permit the construction of six submarines on its floor, and eight boats could be constructed in each of the larger docks, 825 feet in length. Also the floating docks, of which the Germans have so many, would form excellent building ways. The smaller dry-docks, 500 feet or less in length, and the floating docks would take two, three, or four submarines, as the case might be. Moreover, ways suitable for submarine construction can be built rapidly on fore-shore or river-bank, and the actual shipping and dock-yard capacity, so far as building ways is concerned, could quickly be doubled. If the Germans thought fit, they could have as many submarines under construction at the same time."

"The Central Powers may have two hundred submarines afloat (and we think it is possible that they have many more than that), and if, as is more than likely, they have some five hundred on the way at the present time, this would mean that in six months they would have seven hundred U-boats available, and twelve hundred by next spring."

"But the crews? The German naval personnel numbers over 150,000 men. Her old battleships can supply all the men required to man the submarines as they are successively set afloat."

THE BANDMAN COMPANY.

Happy Opening of Return Season.

There was hardly a vacant seat at the Theatre Royal last night, when the Bandman Opera Company opened their only too short return season with that fascinating little play "The Happy Day". Notwithstanding that only a few weeks ago the Company presented the same play, many people received such pleasure from it that they attended once more.

The piece will always be a favourite, for it is full of pretty songs and dances and is very charmingly staged. In it plenty of scope is given to Mr. Compton Goutts to use his ability to the full, which he does in such a manner that the audience is kept in a thoroughly laughable humour from the opening of the play until the finish. The theme of the play is too well known for any need of repetition, and although it is much after the ordinary run of musical comedies it is very enjoyable and in many respects a little more enterprising than its fellows. The principal fun of the piece is promoted by Miss Majorie Manners, Mr. Leyland Hodgson, Mr. Compton Goutts and Mr. Billy Rex. The two former as the Prince and Princess, are all that is delightful. Miss Majorie Manners is given heaps of opportunity to use her exceptionally pretty voice, and her acting blends well with the charm of Mr. Leyland Hodgson's own interpretation of the part. A word is due to Miss Kathleen Doyle in the part of the Countess, and Miss Addie Leigh takes well the part of "Queen of Bohemia". Miss Gracie Roslyn is always a favourite, and last night she gave much pleasure with her songs and dancing.

The Company to-night are presenting that old favourite "The Merry Widow."

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

Dying Prince's Outburst.

The Paris *Examiner* recently published a remarkable statement with respect to Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. As is well known, Prince Frederick was wounded seriously in the course of an air fight and afterwards died of wounds. At his request the French and British authorities sent a safe conduct to his wife through Spain. A few days later, however, the application was returned with the following words written across it:—"Abgelehnt (refused).—Wilhelm I R."

The statement in the *Examiner* was obtained by their correspondent from an officer, and the correspondent further quotes this officer as stating:

"The dying man immediately recognised the writing of William II., who had brutally, by a single word, refused him the consolation he had hoped for. Thereupon, in a mad rage, he cried: 'I know why it is William will not allow my wife to join me here. He realises that she would have spoken, and would have admitted the real situation in Germany. She would have told the whole of the truth, the threat of famine, even in the highest classes of society, the discontent that is every day making itself heard and that is increasing among the people and also among the soldiers, who can no longer resist. She would also have spoken of the wearing out of our railway material, that has hitherto constituted our greatest strength, and, finally, she would have spoken of the disarray of the Court that foreseen the collapse of Germany, the Colossus, that yesterday was so powerful.'

As to how far this represents an accurate picture of the conditions in Germany it is impossible to say. The statement, however, is perhaps worth quoting particularly in view of the fact that it was permitted by the French censor to be published.

"But the crews? The German naval personnel numbers over 150,000 men. Her old battleships can supply all the men required to man the submarines as they are successively set afloat."

A BUILDING MATTER.

Was the Wrong Man Paid?

At the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gomperts, the case was heard, in which a Chinese sued another Chinese for the sum of \$400 alleged to be due on an agreement in respect of a wall.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for plaintiff and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton for the defendant.

In laying the facts before his Lordship Mr. Grist said that his client built a wall and defendant wished to make use of it partly by putting into it beams of his house, to support the flooring and roof. An agreement was entered into and an arrangement made whereby defendant was to pay \$400. Nothing had been paid.

Mr. Shenton said that his defence was that the arrangement was come to with the contractor to pay the money, and defendant had paid the money to the contractor. The contractor undertook to build the house and was paid this money mentioned in the agreement. The contractor had absconded, and had not, he believed, paid the architect's fees.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

RESIGNATION OF 64 M.P.'S.

Failure of China's Parliament.

The Yen Chin Hui, says the Peking Daily News of June 4, has held a meeting in its office at Shihfuma Street, to discuss the measures to be taken in dealing with the present situation. Messrs. Liu Chang-ya and Huang Chung alighted to the resignation of the Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives, and said that they themselves had also tendered their resignation because of the situation. They decided that none of the M.P.'s belonging to their party should attend the Constitution Conference for fear of military interference. As a result of this meeting, 52 M.P.'s of the House of Representatives and 12 of the Senate belonging to this Society have tendered their resignation in the following terms:

"The principle of a republican government is to govern and control all classes of people by constitutional methods, as it is the only way to secure peace and prosperity for the nation. Since the year 1914 this country has experienced three great revolutions, and minor disturbances have never ceased. The chief cause of the trouble is that there is no balance of power among various parties which have been engaged in deadly quarrels for ascendancy. After the restoration of the Republic we thought that the M.P.'s of various parties must have taken a good warning from the past, therefore we reluctantly responded to the call for re-convening. But, to our disappointment, the worst has now come and the M.P.'s have not repeated their past sins. As the Constitution is the fundamental law of the nation, it is imperative that it should be made workable for all classes of the people, otherwise, the consequences will be disastrous. Our foreign policy is a question of life and death to the nation, and it should be made an instrument to secure co-operation among all parties. But then very opposite result has now been obtained. The M.P.'s have sacrificed the interests of the nation in order to compass their personal ends. They have overthrown the Cabinet on account of personal prejudices, and in passing laws they are not animated by a desire to promote the interests of the nation. The nation has now risen like one man to demand redress, and compromise is hopeless. We do not know what may happen to-morrow, and we are disgusted with this state of things. We have failed to discharge our duties properly, and are overcome with shame before the people of the country. We hereby tender our resignation to the approval of the House."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.

The annual report of the Sumitomo Bank, Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1916, shows that the total assets at that date were Y.163,666,673.95. The net profit for the half-year was Y.483,010.82, which, with the amount brought forward from the previous half-year, made a total of Y.983,542.03 available for distribution. Of this Y.250,000 was carried to reserve fund, Y.70,000 to reserve for doubtful debts, Y.50,000 to pension reserve, while dividends amounting to Y.197,690.21 and bonuses to Y.34,800 were paid, leaving Y.334,051.82 to be carried to new account.

Manchurian Produce.

The local produce market held ground this morning, says the *Manchuria Daily News* of May 25. The political crisis at Peking told on the local market in no way. The Chinese dealers apparently preserved their placidity. Spot beans were quoted in the neighbourhood of Y.4.08. Futures began at Y.4.08, Y.4.05, Y.3.99 and Y.3.97. Both spot and future bean oil opened alike at Y.18.80, September deals, however, were priced at Y.18.80. Spot koaliang began at Y.3.00 or so. June and July goods had their respective starts of Y.3.08 and Y.3.20. They gained a few points later. The local produce market remained flat this morning, says the *Manchuria Daily News* of May 26.

Spot beans were quoted in the neighbourhood of Y.4.08. Futures began at Y.4.08 for June, Y.4.01 for July, Y.3.95 for August, and Y.3.97 for September deliveries. Spot bean cake was rated at about Y.1.09. Future varieties fluctuated between Y.1.09 (June) and Y.1.10 (September). Spot bean oil was priced in the neighbourhood of Y.18.70-80. No business was done. June and July goods started alike at Y.18.80. August deals, however, stood at Y.18.85. Koaliang was inclined weak. Spot goods were quoted at Y.3.04 or so. June and July deals had their respective starts of Y.3.08 and Y.3.20.

Insurance in Japan.

A plan to stop all forms of competition among fire insurance companies in Japan will be adopted soon with the approval of the foreign insurance agents in this country, says the *Japan Advertiser*. During recent years several attempts have been made by Japanese fire insurance companies to stop the irregularities caused by competition, which has been carried to such a length that the financial position of many offices has been jeopardised. Premium tariffs have been reduced to the lowest possible rates. The insurance men have seen the danger of this reckless struggle, and have tried to establish uniform tariff for all offices and escape from the danger ahead. All efforts in the past have failed on account of the clash of interests among the companies and the opposition of foreign agents. But the present plan, started almost two years ago, is about to succeed. On May 28 all the Japanese offices were to meet at the Association of the Japanese Fire Insurance Companies and establish a complete understanding among themselves as to the scheme now to be adopted. Next day a joint meeting of the Japanese and the foreign fire insurance companies was to be held in the same building, when the scheme studied by both sides was to be formally discussed and adopted. The plan to stop competition consists apparently in organising a convention of all offices operating in Japan, the articles of association of which will provide for the establishment of uniform premiums and the execution of all affairs relating to the convention. The expenses for the maintenance of the convention will be rated in accordance with a plan which will be adopted at the meeting. It is understood that the control of the new convention will be placed in the hands of Mr. Kenkichi Kagami, director of the Meiji Fire Insurance Company; and Mr. Colchester, General Manager of the Commercial Union Insurance Company in Japan, who will be elected president and vice-president respectively.

U. S. Wheat Export.

United States grain dealers are of opinion that the country is in a position to ship 10,000,000 bushels of wheat per month, but that, on account of lack of bottoms, not much more than half that amount is being shipped.

Proposed Russo-Japanese Steamship Company.

A proposal is afoot for the inauguration of a direct steamship service between Odessa and Japan with a view to furthering Russo-Japanese trade after the war. According to particulars of the proposal as reported to have been made to the Russo-Japanese Society by some Russian businessmen interested, it is proposed to establish a steamship company with a joint Russo-Japanese capital of over 20,000,000 roubles to be subscribed equally by both sides, the business of the company being buying and selling as well as the transport of goods. The Russian sponsors of the proposal are said to be very enthusiastic over the project, and the matter is now engaging the attention of the Japanese business men interested. The latter, however, are not entirely united over the proposal. Some prefer to get the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to inaugurate the desired service under proper State protection, while others say that a mere occasional service would do better, as, judging by pre-war conditions, there would be almost no shipments on the return voyage. On the other hand, those who are in favour of the proposal count on a considerable change in the situation that would come in the wake of its execution. It is said, however, that the Russian proposal has not yet made any important progress in negotiations between the parties concerned.

Tea and Tonnage.

The deadlock which was outstanding for some time between the Japanese tea traders and the shipping companies has at length been solved through the efforts of the Departments of Communications and Agriculture and Commerce. The final decision in short is as follows: The rate will be \$18 for scheduled and special boats, 5,000 tons were added to the allowance of shipments from the ports of Kobs and Yokohama bringing the amount to 50,000 tons. Space will be provided by the three companies plying between American ports. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha will carry 20,500 tons, the Oseka Shosen 19,500 tons and the Toyo Kisen 10,000 tons. The time for shipments too has been extended. Spot goods were quoted at Y.3.04 or so. June and July deals had their respective starts of Y.3.08 and Y.3.20.

Insurance in Japan.

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American Steel Shares.

European holders of United States Steel Corporation shares let go of comparatively little of their stock in the quarter ended March 31, says the *New York Times* of April 13. The corporation's records show that the common stock held abroad at the end of the period was only 8,249 shares less than the total as on December 31. In the preceding quarter the reduction was more than four times as great, amounting to 35,177 shares. The total of steel common shares owned by foreigners when the March quarter ended was 494,338 shares. Preferred stock holdings abroad declined 4,655 shares, in contrast with a drop of more than 65,000 shares in the three months ended September 30, 1916. In the September quarter holdings of the common stock in foreign lands suffered the big decline of 87,445 shares. The return of Steel stocks to the home market last quarter

was smaller in amount in respect to the common, then in any similar period since the war began. Aggregate holdings of the preferred abroad on March 31 were 155,757 shares. The stocks returned to this country have gone to a greater extent into the hands of investors than into speculative accounts. The records show that brokers' holdings of common stock on March 31 amounted to 53.16 per cent. of the outstanding shares, a reduction of about 5 per cent. in the quarter. Brokerage house holdings of preferred shares also dropped, the total being 11.39 per cent. of all the stock. This represented a decline in the three months of about 13 per cent. The stock on March 31 was more heavily distributed in the Western States than at the end of 1916. A slight decrease occurred in the holdings of the Central Atlantic States, but in the South investments in Steel common and preferred were larger than three months before.

Reduced Russian Demands For War Munitions.

A New Paper Pulp Material. The following extract is from the *Indian Trade Journal*, of recent date:—A well-known agricultural and technical chemist in Queensland has conducted very successful experiments in manufacturing paper pulp out of lalang grass, or, as it is more commonly known, blady grass, on account of its great blades which are 4 or 5 feet long. It resembles very closely the esparto of Spain and North Africa, and when dried before making it into pulp yields as high as 60 per cent. of first-class paper-making pulp. The expert states that esparto is the best pulp known and the blady-grass product is within 10 per cent. of the same value. There are millions of tons of this grass growing in Queensland. Three crops a year can be cut from it, and it is also experimenting with other plants with good results, namely Chinese barr (Urena) and the Queensland hemp (Dida Rottua). They produce 30 per cent. of first-class paper pulp. Lintana, which is also regarded as a great pest, makes an excellent wrapping paper. Screw pine or pandanus, which also grows prolifically, is likewise being experimented with.

Canada's Wheat Supply.

A telegram from Ottawa, dated April 19, states:—The wheat and flour supply in Canada on March 31, 1917, was 126,000,000 bushels, as compared with 197,000,000 last year, and 78,000,000 on February 8, 1915, according to reports issued here to-day by the Census and Statistics Office, based on returns from elevators, flour mills, and railroad companies. The figures for this year include 67,500,000 bushels in the elevators, flour mills, and in winter storage in vessels, 45,638,000 in farmers' hands, and 12,862,000 in transit by rail. This year for the first time the inquiry was extended to oats, barley, and flax. Of oats and oat products there were in the Dominion on March 31, 1917, a total of 184,000,000 bushels, 37,000,000 being in elevators and mills, 137,000,000 in farmers' hands, and 10,000,000 in transit by rail. There were on the same date 10,000,000 bushels of barley, 3,620,000 being in elevators and mills, 10,500,000 in farmers' hands, and 882,000 in transit by rail. Of flaxseed there were 5,662,000 bushels, including 3,831,000 in elevators and mills, 1,413,000 in farmers' hand, and 318,000 in transit. Figures were also issued as to the depreciation of crops from estimates in 1916, showing that wheat shrank from an estimated 220,167,000 bushels in that year to 187,857,000 bushels of merchantable quality, a loss of 15 per cent. declared to be greater than in any previous year on record since 1909. In 1915 there was only a 5 per cent. loss, it is said. The proportions of the other crops of 1916 which proved to be of merchantable quality are given as follows:—Oats, 9 per cent.; barley, 84 per cent.; rye, 92 per cent.; buckwheat, 78 per cent.; corn for husking, 58 per cent.; flaxseed 93 per cent.; potatos, 78 per cent.; turnips, etc., 75 per cent.; and hay and clover, 90 per cent.

WHEN YOU REVIEW THE SITUATION

on the market for beer, of course you will settle on PRIMO because it has been tried, proved and endorsed by all lovers of wholesome beer. An ideal beverage for summer months.

Stocked by all Wine and Spirit Merchants and Hotels in the Colony.

H. RUTTONJEE

& SON.

16, Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS; B- SALES;
B-BUYERS; N- NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks a. \$702¹

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons sa. \$842¹

North Chinas n. t. 150

Unions s. \$860

Yangtsze n. et 73,800

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$143

H. K. Fires n. \$327¹

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. \$86

Steamboats h. \$17.50

Indos (Def.) n. \$108

Indos (Prel.) s. \$40

Shells b. 108¹

Ferries n. \$291¹

REFINERIES.

Sugars sa. \$101

Malabons sa. \$30

MINING.

Kailans b. 32/6

Langkats s. t. 16

Raubs n. \$2.45

Tronohs n. 26/9

Urals n. 54/-

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves sa. \$76

Kowloon Docks sa. \$120

Shai Docks s. t. 91

LANDS, HOTELS
AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$99

H. K. Hotels s. \$100

Land Invest. b. \$93

H. P. Eys Est. b. \$6.25

K'loon Lands n. \$33

Shai Lands n. t. 80

West Points b. \$75

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. t. 15.1

China Yiks b. t. 14.40

Shai Cottons b. t. 12.5

Yangtszeapoos b. t. 5.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$7

China Light & P. n. \$4.50

Providents s. \$8

Dairy Farms n. \$23

Green Islands sa. \$7.80

H. K. Electrics sa. & b. \$4.49

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$151

Ropes b. \$275

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level sa. \$6.50

Trams, Peak old n. \$9.10

Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 90

Laundries b. \$3.40

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons b. \$6

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

NOTICES.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

INTEREST ON FIXED
DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK-POON SHAN;
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE

Capital (14 Paid up) ... Francs 45,000,000

President Andrè Berthelot

General Manager A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI,
TIENTSIN AND HONGKONG

There's a Difference
BETWEEN
"GOLD BAND"
AND OTHER
CIGARETTES.



Where nothing could please before
"GOLD BAND" brings pleasure
and satisfaction in a measure
difficult to describe.



GENERAL NEWS.

First Public Food Kitchen.
The Salvation Army have started the first public food kitchen at Nottingham, the birthplace of William Booth, founder of the organisation.

Catholic Chaplain Killed.
The Tablet announces that Father Herbert J. Collins, chaplain to the forces, who had been at the front since July 1915, was killed in the advance on Easter Monday.

A Human Ostrich.

At West London Police court last month it was stated of a man who was remanded on a charge of stealing money from his sister's gas meter that, on being arrested, he said: "I really did not know what I did. I get fits of depression. I have my sister's purse in my bag, and I have swallowed the door key and also a lot of buttons off my coat."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Jebsen & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situated at Shaukiwan Marine Lot No 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

FRIDAY

the 7th day of September, 1917,
at his Auction Room in
Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE

HOLD PROPERTY situated and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

In One Lot.

The property has an area of 55,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over, a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds, two Wooden Sheds and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$40 per annum. The rates \$107.50 per quarter.

The PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Vieux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or from
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT.

The Auctioneer
Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

W HOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including: Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods.

Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metts, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic & Optical Goods, Provisions and Oils Men's Stores etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%, Trade Discounts allowed, Special Quotations on Demand. Sample Cases from £10 upwards. Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Established 1814
25 ARCHUR LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Cable Address: "Annals" London.

Hong Kong, 18th February, 1917.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coins and articles containing partly or entirely of gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs, inserting that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia, and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong via Siberia to London on March 13th 1917 and to London Forward on March 13th and 15th 1917 as a presumed loss.

Telegraphic advice has been received from London that the mails despatched from Hongkong via Siberia to London on March 13th 1917 and to London Forward on March 13th and 15th 1917 as a presumed loss.

Monday, June 4, being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAIRS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 2.30 p.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shatin.—Shamian and Sheungshui.

Wan Chai.—4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Autum, Ping Shan, Tai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. Registration 3 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 3 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmou.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sanmei.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.

Sundays, 1.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek K. L.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kwongmou.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kauk ng.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

From SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 9.30 a.m., 6.30 p.m.

Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.

Sundays, 1.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

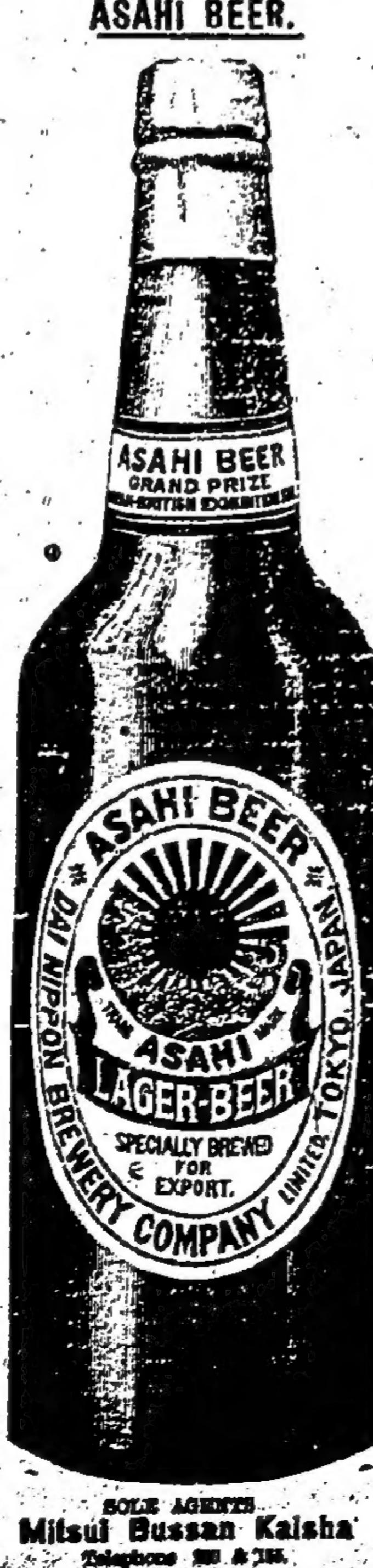
Shek K. L.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kwongmou.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kauk ng.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

From ASAHIBEER.



METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date
at 8 a.m. at 1 p.m. at 4 p.m.

Barometer 29.73 29.73 29.74

Temperature 86 60 86

Humidity 71 69 67

Wind Direction S CALM S

Force 2 0 2

Weather — c —

Sun 0.01 0.00 0.13

Clouds 85 85 85

Rain 0 0 0

Wind force 0 0 0

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